Ngadju OC9
Javanese OE5
Malays AN5
Batak OD5
Makassar OG6

Ng 164 515 J M1 Bt MK 164

[488 cont.]
and the bad quality of the food, and on the other hand, extreme uncleanliness. Among the peoples who are more civilized, the Javanese, the Malays, the Batak, the Makassarese, and the Buginese, the disease[A] is not as prevalent and it is less widespread (1).

1. Wallace, Malay Archipelago, II, p. 252. See further: Willer, Tijdschrift v. Nederl. Indië, 1847, p. 399. Waitz, op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 95. Von Rosenberg, Engano, p. 213. Tijdschr. Aardr. Gen., Vol. III, p. 128. Van der Aa, Reizen, pp. 36 and 75. Nieuw Guinea in 1858, p. 160. Goudswaard, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 69-70. Schwaner, Borneo, Vol. I, p. 121. Geneesk. Tijdschrift v. Nederl. Ind., Vol. IX, pp. 602 and 803. Van Hoëvell, Tijdschrift v. Ind. T.L. en Vk., Vol. XXXIII, p. 172. Riedel, de kroes- en sluikharige rassen, Index, see ziekten.

I 164 Another skin-disease, one with more horrible consequences than ichthyosis, is leprosy. One can hardly imagine a worse affliction than this. It affects the skin in particular, forming nodules on it, which appear especially on the face and later are followed by ulcers on the nose, lips, and eyes, so that often they are wholly eaten away. In other cases it particularly affects the joints of the fingers and toes, which then shrink in the most peculiar and most monstrous way, wither, and fall off. Not infrequently one sees lepers who have hardly any hands or feet. Otherwise, the disease manifests itself in numerous ways, not [489] least in the swelling of hands and feet, which become gnarled lumps. In this form it is called elephantiasis = elephant's disease.

Leprosy seems to cause only slight pain; at least those who are afflicted by it are usually cheerful and in high spirits.

[A ichthyosis.—Analyst]

563 can they buy it. I took a photograph of the market
427 site.

Then we went to pekoeboeran, the cemetery, or at least
764 to one of them. There we noted one large cement Chinese
565 grave, and numerous native graves. I again took a photo-
graph. Saleh said that both men and women have two grave
stones or wooden posts. Most of those I saw were low and
small. Names and dates are carved on them, but are al-
most not readable. It is almost pathetic, as was the site
of a bier with painting and the undertaker's name (I suppose)
on the cloths around it. It was standing outside next to the
house near Saleh's. Here, an old man of about ninety died
last night and he is to be buried today. I was told that al-
though these grave stones are low (orang hamba) [literally
"slaves"], nobles have high ones.

472 Then we went to Liyu's other factory which is a com-
339 bination of brick and tile manufacturing. I took a photo-
graph there. He is a rather remarkable person. Together
his factories use eighty men.

326 Then we went to see the blacksmith shop. The smith is
463 an old man and they say that formerly he had a double
178 piston bellows, of the old style, such as is now found in the
782 Buginese country. Now, however, he uses a Makassar-
412 made single cylinder, double-action bellows, which is very
effective. I asked Saleh if the smith employs special prayers,
etc. He said that maybe the old man did, but that the young
ones do not. He also said that usually here at least one son
follows his father's trade. However, many young smiths
now go to work in Makassar rather than work in the shop
found in their own kampong.

Then we went to another smith's not far off. This be-
longed to the son of the old man. We saw a parang [large
knife] and a right angle scythe in rough form. The bellows
really worked. Then we went to the carpenter shop. Here
[322] everything is made, including wheels. The carpenter is a
student of the old bearded fellow.

● 164 Finally we went back to the house stopping first at the
743 leper asylum of Makassar which is in the kampong. (See map)
758 [Lost] The leper asylum is run by a stocky, tough, Swiss
Salvation Army nurse. The government built the asylum
and supports it. It is very clean and impressive. Unless
the lepers are in very bad shape, they live in bungalows.
These dwelling places are much better than native houses.
There are many children. The Swiss nurse said that the
children especially get leprosy, and that when children are
born in the colony they are taken from the parents who

generally agree in this matter. She said that there could not 164 ●
have been a law compelling colonization as there is not enough 743
room to care for all the lepers here, who number in the thou- 758
sands (though India and Africa are worse off). So, many
lepers are still at large. Generally, those who enter are those [753]
who either fear infection spreading to their relatives, or those
whose relatives won't have them around, or those whom the
kampong compels to leave their local community. But they
have a happy life in a way, and this impresses the native mind,
because they get free and good food, good houses, etc. The [461]
nurse said that there is some trouble in getting them to work
as they will not do so unless they have to. Nevertheless, they
do all the work needed and the place is well cared for, in fact,
spotless. She said that psychologically there was little trouble
with the native lepers but that Europeans almost went crazy.
I saw only one Eurasian little girl. They weave their own [286]
clothes. I saw a backbar loom here [in the leper asylum at
Bolombaru--Analyst] and another in the old man's house. All
girls can weave, and practically all sarongs are homemade. I
saw some beauties. And now I know how the weaving is done.
The colors are really amazing. They weave a long narrow
strip, perhaps thirty inches, and cut and sew to make a sarong.
This takes from three to seven days. One military doctor
comes here three times a week. The rest of the work is done
entirely by the patients. The nurse said she liked her work and
seemed to be in excellent spirits. I told her that I would give
them old detective books. An old man [a patient in the leper 159
asylum, Balombaru--Analyst] (photograph) said that he had
formerly been captain of a prau. He had made a fine model of
one like his for his son, and was quite proud to show it off. He
said that he had sailed wherever there was trade, and that
formerly he might be away from three to four years. He said
that he had gone to Surabaja, Cheribon, Semarang, Batavia,
Padang, Singapore, Siam, Penang, and even China. He had
once had a chance to go to the United States (how?) but did not
go. He showed me a picture of himself when he was in Java in
the old days. It showed him, his former wife, and another
couple. All were wearing horn rimmed glasses (property
of the photographer?). He was dressed in a dark coat,
wide "slicker" pants of the twenties and a necktie. He was
not at all hesitant about talking of his former wife. He
said that this one was still in Java with one child. He said
he had only one male child by his present wife, but that he
had many other children by others. He even seems un-
certain as to how many wives, exactly, he has had. There